The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.—SENECA.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 5.

THE TEXAS.

Mr. B. Hoy said, he rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on this subject. He would endeavour to be as brief as the importance of the subject would permit him, a subject of the highest interest to the great cause of humanity, and of immense importance to our colonial possessions in the western world, and to a large body of our most respectable merchants at home, who had embarked 70,000,000 dollars in the Mexican dominions. What, let him ask, would be the consequence if the United States should be suffered to wrest the Texas from Mexico, and to take possession of it? Would not Cuba and the other Mexican possessions then soon fall a prey to the United States? The laws of Mexico prohibited the carrying on of the slave trade, and if this revolted province should remain a portion of the United States, and should as such proceed to carry on that abominable traffic, it would directly violate a treaty made with this country. The press of America had long taken the part of the Texians, and had spread the most exaggerated statements against the Mexicans; and it was evident that, the independence of Texas once established, that province would soon be added to the federal union of North America. The number of States in that Union had originally been but 13, they were now increased to 26, and there could be no doubt, that if Texas were added to that Union, the basis of the connection would be to establish slavery and the slave-trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the noble lord opposite (Lord Palmerston) if within the last ten days he had not received an applicat on from the Mexican Government for the good offices of this country to remonstrate with the United States against the gross violation of treaties and the aggressions of the Southern States. The Hon. Member read extracts from speeches of Mr. Huskisson and of Mr. John Quincy Adams, to show the importance to America, in a commercial point of view, of annexing Texas to its territory. Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would be so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the ambition of the United States of America. The motion with which he intended to conclude was, for an address to the Crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfilment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to co-operate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to remonstrate with America, but have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico against American aggressions.

Mr. H. G. WARD seconded the amendment, which involved a subject upon which he had been long and was deeply interested. The importance of the province of Texas was but little known in this house or by the country. The province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land; it had numerous good and only two bad ports, and the possession of it would give to the parties obtaining it the full command of the whole Gulf of Mexico. The Mexican Government on its first intercourse with this country, an intercourse of increased and still increasing commercial importance to this country, had stipulated for the abolition in its territory of the slave trade, and he (Mr. Ward) could state that this stipulation had been most rigidly enforced and observed, and he did not believe that there were now in the Mexican states, except Texas, 20 slaves. To Texas the United States had long turned covetous eyes, and to obtain possession of that province had been the first object of its policy. During his residence in Mexico, America contrived to have a proposal made to the Mexican Government, offering 10,000,000 dollars, for certain privileges in Texas, and that proposition having been refused, America then proceeded to encourage the settlement in Texas of the refuse of her own Southern states, who took possession of the land without title, or pretension to any title, and thus drew into it a population exclusively slave and American. A declaration of independence next followed. That declaration issued from men recognising no law, and signed by only one Mexican, the President of the Province, a man of talent, it was true, but who had dealt most largely in Texian lands, and sought his own advantage. He was supposed to have formed a connexion with some influential men of the American Cabinet, and amongst them with Mr. Forsyth. What then had followed? America having created a population in Texas in the way he had stated, and having given to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign relations in the Senate made a report signed by Mr. Clay, for whom he entertained a high respect, discussing the necessity of recognising the declaration of the independence of Texas.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that if at the beginning of the observations he should have to make to the house, he did not feel himself at liberty to agree to the proposal of the Honorable member for Southampton, he trusted that neither the Hon. Member nor the house would imagine that was a proof that he did not feel the importance of its object, or that His Majesty's Government were not as much animated as was the Hon. member with the desire to put an end to those evils to which the address he had moved for mainly related. (Hear, hear) He (Lord Palmerston) trusted that he should be able to prove to the House that the address moved for was at present in some respects unnecessary, and in other respects premature. The observations of the two Hon. gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question, and the other relating to the trade in slaves. With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of the House and of the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this house to address the Crown with reference to that matter. The state of Texas at present was this—a revolt having taken place there, the Mexican army had been despatched for the purpose of putting it down. Their first operations had been greatly successful, but a part of the army having very considerably advanced before the rest, it was surprised by the Texian force, routed with great slaughter, and the president taken prisoner. It might be possible that the resistance of the people of Texas might prevail against the authorities of Mexico, but, on the other hand, the numerical strength lay with the army of the Mexican Government, while from the last accounts which had been received, were preparing to make fresh efforts to reinforce their army, and from what had already happened, the final result of the struggle could not be inferred. With respect to the conduct of the United States of America in the matter, although he was aware that individuals in those states had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas, yet the conduct of the responsible Government of America was the reverse. If regard were had to the President's message to Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that Government to take no part in the Mexican civil war, and that in accordance with that declaration, orders had been issued to enforce the laws in prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter. He (Lord Palmerston) had that opinion of the honour and good faith of the Government of America, as not to suppose that they would not act upon that declaration; and he thought fresh circumstances ought to arise before an address should be sent to the Crown on the political branch of the question. (Hear, hear.) Now, with respect to that part of the question which related to the trade in slaves, the hon. gentleman opposite had remarked that no correspondence had been laid before the house with regard to the progress or diminution of the slave trade, supposed to exist in Texas, while other places were given. The fact was so; and the explanation he had to offer was, that His Majesty's Government had no agent in the province of Texas, and they had only late. ly received information from the British Minister at Mexico bearing on the illicit trade in slaves supposed to be carried on in Texas. It would be a great evil, much to be deplored, if the course of the civil war were to lead to the extension of or re-establishment of slavery. This was a matter deserving the attention of the House; and if the House supposed that His Majesty's Government were either indifferent or unwilling to bestow the most vigilant care to prevent such an evil, he should be willing to agree in thinking, with the hon. member of Southampton, it fitting to admonish the Government in the manner he proposed; but he (Lord Palmerston) assured the House, the Government required no such stimulus to perform their duty, and he thought that what they were now doing might be accepted as a proof that they were anxious and active in endeavoring to put down the slave trade in every part of the world, and to prevent its springing up in quarters where it did not already exist; but he did not think there was any considerable danger of such an evil being the result of the Mexican civil war, for it was evident that either Texas must be conquered and yield to Mexican authority, or that it, by succeeding in its struggle, would become an independant state; or, 3dly, add itself to the United States of America. Now, if the Mexican authority were re-established, no more encouragement to the slave trade would be given in Texas than in any other Mexican state.—Again, if the Mexican authority was thrown off, and the Independence of Texas declared, it would then be open to this country to interfere and put down any trade in slaves that might be carried on. Lastly, if Texas should, in the progress of events, become a member of the United States of America, though slaves might be sent there from other States, there would be no real danger of the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa or the Islands in the West Indies. He was inclined to believe that an importation into Texas of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of any such information from the coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say, that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country for suppressing the slave trade had come into operation. The statement of the hon. member for Southampton, therefore, applied to a time antecedent to the ratification of the treaty.

The motion was withdrawn.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1836.

A plan for the equitable appropriation of the Clergy Reserves and School Lands in Upper Canada, attributed, correctly, we believe, to the pen of ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq. of Toronto, has been lying by us for some time, without an opportunity having occurred of introducing it to our readers. We shall now give a brief account of its principles.

It proposes that the Clergy Reserves should be converted into cash, and form a fund for religious purposes, that all "large bodies of Christians" should have a claim upon this fund, proportionate to their numbers, that every individual should be assessed after a certain rate, for the support of one sect or another, that the payment of this would be compulsory, but the assessed would have the right of naming to what sects their individual contributions should go, that to entitle any sect to be called a "large church," and to claim a share of the Church Reserves, the assessment raised in its favour should not amount to a less sum than £3,000 annually, and that every sect whose adherents could not raise so much, should not receive any benefit from the Clergy Reserves, but should be *allowed* by Government, "to pay and encourage, by their own particular assessments, their own churches."

Such is an outline of Mr. BUCHANAN's plan. We conceive it to be fundamentally erroneous. It is based upon principles which are wholly indefensible—we were about saying—and illiberal, did not it breathe throughout a manly and liberal spirit. We do the writer no more than justice, although, in reality, we pay him no small compliment in these days, when we say, that he has evidently, honestly, expressed his honest convictions in the plan he has submitted to the public.

But to our objections. Mr. BUCHANAN is led away by the rather common fallacy, that it is as much the duty of Government to support religion as common school education. The proposition is generally put in this way—if the acquisition of the ability to read and write by the people at large, be an object worthy the attention of Government, of how much greater importance must the instruction of the same people, in their duties to their maker and their fellow men, be regarded. Hence it is the duty of the State to provide for the support of religion, in preference even to that of education.

The full exposure of this fallacy could not well be executed in the columns of a newspaper. Without, therefore, dwelling upon those peculiar, self-propagating principles of the Christian Religion, which have caused its spread independent of all state support, and even in spite of the severest opposition from that quarter—with which principles education has almost nothing in common—and without adverting to the grievous injury done religion itself, by state favouritism, we must content ourselves for the present with the following view of the case.

In these colonies, the forms of Government are essentially popular, that is, the governments are directly acted upon by public opinion, which gives the mould and hue to all measures emanating from them. In other words, it may be said that their existence, or at all events, their beneficial action, is dependent upon the intelligence of the people, or upon the education of the public mind. The care of education therefore, is dictated to governments of this kind by the law of self-preservation. If the provision for general education be made out of the public property, or by assessment, it is made upon the same principle as that for the administration of justice, the protection of property, &c. No rights can be safe where ignorance predominates. Education is essential to the well being, especially of every free community, to its advancement in wealth, as well as being the best preparative for its proper reception of Christian truths.

Now while we can safely challenge the production of a single instance, either in past or modern times, of an educated people not being prosperous, happy and religious, we can produce a long string of instances of nations being enslaved, ignorant, debased and heathenish, although they had lordly church establishments. Look at the state of France previous to the great Revolution; look back through the long vista of the middle ages; look at Ireland with her establishments and all teach the same lesson, that state favour to religious bodies is not the best way of forwarding the interests of the people or of religion.

We are at one with Mr. BUCHANAN, in a desire to secure ample support from public means for education, but we deny that the reasoning is consequential, that would deduce from this, that religious sects also should be encouraged by state support. For some fifteen centuries, the experiment of state religions has been tried, with very little success. It is now deemed advisable that Governments should make the experiment of thoroughly educating their people, and of exercising their mental faculties, and then allowing them to choose for themselves, that religion or form of worship which may be most consonant to their reason and conscience.

Mr. BUCHANAN's exclusion of the smaller sects from the benefit of the Clergy Reserves, is abhorrent to justice. Our rule is, equal state favour to all, or no state favour to any. Both are just, though not equally expedient and beneficial. We must conclude our remarks on this plan for the present.

It was with sincere regret that we perused the subjoined account, from the *Quebec Mercury*, of the destruction of a vast amount of property by fire in that city on Saturday last. It will take some time before the amount of the loss is ascertained; it is however certain, that this is the most afflictive event of the kind that ever visited our sister city:—

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—This day at noon a fire broke out in the upper floor of the store on the Queen's wharf, occupied by Mr. Vass, which speedily communicated to the stores of Mr. Buteau and the bonding warehouse near the Cul-de-Sac, and to the dwelling houses in front. The fire is still raging, and has extended in the direction of St. Peter Street, as far as the house of Mr. Marrett, and along Rue Sous le Fort to Mr. Arnold's new house, the interior of which is consumed. The wind is from the east and blowing freshly, and the burning flakes are carried to a great distance—there is no saying how far it may extend.

The house at the corner of St. Peter street and rue Sous le Fort has also taken, and a house in Champlain street was set on fire by the burning shingles falling on the roof, but the flames did not extend to the adjoining houses.

The roofs of several houses and buildings in the Upper Town have also been set on fire by the burning shingles, but, from the inhabitants being on the alert, the fire has been extinguished without doing much mischief. The flakes are carried completely over the town, and fall thickly on the esplanade.

The tide was unfortunately out when the fire commenced, and six large schooners, which were aground in the Cul-de-Sac, have been consumed with their cargoes. The whole town is in confusion, and the streets thronged with carts removing property and goods.

No estimate can be formed of the amount of property consumed, but the stores of Messrs. Masson, Strang, Langevin & Co., and the other stores on the wharves, are said to have been full of goods. So awful a fire has not been known in Quebec.

Half-past Four.—The flames have somewhat abated, and it is hoped that the ravages will not extend beyond their present limits.

The following is the risk taken upon the several properties by the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, showing the sum of £6,500 on buildings, and of £8,695 on merchandize:—

D. Vass, on merchandize in Wolsey's Stores	£1000
Masson, Strang & Co. do. do.	1500
F. Buteau, do do in Wooden Store,	1000
Rodger, Dean & Co. do do.	1000
Buteau's house in Sous le Fort Street,	1250
Wm. Creelman, on Furniture, in do.	95
Wm. Wilson's House	500
Heirs of Marrett, do. St. Peter Street,	1000
J. W. Marrett, Furniture,	500
Do. on Goods,	2000
W. H. Roy, Merchandize in Wolsey's Store	1600
Heirs Jemison, House, Champlain St.	700
E. Baird's House, St. Peter Street,	800
Do. on Goods, do	800
Heirs Ballet, House, do	850
Vallee, St. John & Co. Merchandize, do	600
	£15,195

Six o'clock—The flames are now effectually subdued, and we are happy in being able to announce that the Catholic church, although several times on fire has sustained little damage.—From the central situation of this edifice, had the fire taken effect upon it, the dreadful element would in all probability have spread through the entire of the market square.—*Quebec Mercury, September* 10.

The New York *Express*, in noticing the quantity of hardware exported from Great Britain to the United States, in 1835, as shewn by a Custom House return, which proves that the latter country consumes more than one half the whole cutlery exported by the former, goes on to remark:—

"It is pretty clear, from these statements—slight as they are—that America is the best customer England has, and, this being the case, you may venture to *guess*, that any hostile collision with our mother country, for her own sake, will be carefully avoided. In truth, America and England should have identity of interest, as they have community of language:—we prosper by mutual dealing, and we should be mutual friends. "England and America against world!" is the motto over the sea—"America and England against the world!" is the motto on this side of the Atlantic."

We see it stated that the receipts of flour at Baltimore, the largest flour market in the United States except New York, were last week 1,997; and that the receipts of tobacco for the same time were 1829 hhds, or 4,000 barrels.

We observe the arrival, noticed in the New York papers, of the Hon. JOHN BERRY, a gentleman of colour, from Port au Prince. He visits the United States on business from the Haytien Government in relation to the manufacture of Haytien coins, carried on in the States to a great extent.

A clergyman of Baltimore officiated the other day at the baptism of an infant, when there were present *five* generations in a direct line, viz: the child, its mother, its grandmother, its great grandmother, and its great great grandmother.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived yesterday morning, with 40 cabin and 70 steerage passengers.

Lower Canada.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, Sept. 7, 1836.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Pierre J. Chevrefils, Amable Paradis, and J. B. M. De Tonnancour, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, in the county of Yamaska, under the 6th Will. IV., cap. 17.

Louis Thomas Drummond, Esq., to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice within this Province.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1836.

Liverpool papers to the 9th, and London to the 8th of August, both inclusive, have been received per packet ship *United States* arrived at New York.

The Irish Church Bill as mangled by the House of Lords, has, as was anticipated, been rejected in its altered form by the House of Commons. Ministers had a majority of thirty-nine on the division.

We have transferred to our columns an abridged account of a debate in the House of Commons, that took place on the 5th ultimo, on the subject of interference by Great Britain between Texas and Mexico. Lord PALMERSTON thinks that no interference is called for.

The Church of Ireland Bill, as amended by the Peers, was taken up in the House of Commons on the 2d of August. After a very protracted debate, Lord John Russell's motion, which was that the amendments should be considered that day three months, was agreed to by a majority of 29. The vote was for the motion 266, against it 231. This is equivalent to a rejection of the amendments.

LIVERPOOL, *Aug.* 9.—On Tuesday last the House of Commons resolved by a majority of 29 not to consent to the alterations, by courtesy amendments, made in the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords. The bill is therefore lost, and the hopes which the Tories entertained of beating Ministers on this question, are lost also. For another year the clergy of the Irish Church will have to live as they best can, this being the third time that they have been sentenced to starvation by the House of Lords. If this is continued much longer, the Irish Church will really become apostolic in one respect, namely, the poverty of its Ministers, however little claim it may have to that title in others. Many of the clergy must be already reduced to sad straits.

It is now three years since the first bill for settling the Irish Tithe Question was sent up to the House of Lords. That bill, it will no doubt be remembered, did not contain the Appropriation clause or any thing equivalent to it, yet their Lordships, either from mere wantonness, or from a blind hatred to Lord Melbourne's Ministry, threw it out. This act of folly and wantonness was, however, soon punished, for when Sir R. Peel came into office he found the question still unsettled, and in the attempt to settle it according to his own views, he was driven from office, being thus principally indebted for his expulsion to the obstinacy of the House of Lords. The point which was fatal to his Ministry was the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the Irish Church. The Commons offer the Church upwards of half a million per annum, and ask fifty thousand pounds for the nation at large, but the Lords, rather than yield the latter a sixpence, doom the whole clergy to ruin.

The amendments of the Commons to the amendments made by the Peers in the tithe commutation bill, were agreed to in the House of Lords on the 5th. The established church bill was read a third time and passed the same day.

Mr. O'Connell stated, on the 2d of August, that he should *not* bring forward his motion for a reform of the House of Lords, during the present session, but gave notice that it should be the first object of his attention at the next.

NEWSPAPER DUTY BILL.—The Lords were summoned to the second reading of this bill on Monday (last night,) and we hear, on the best authority, that many of the Conservative Lords are resolved to *conserve* the present newspaper duty of fourpence, minus the discount, by rejecting the bill, on the ground that it will render political information too cheap and too easy of attainment. It is impossible, after what has recently happened, to say what course their Lordships may pursue; but the rejection of this bill would certainly bring upon "the tribunes of the people" no small degree of public displeasure.

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on or about the 16th of August. The speaker gave his usual dinner to the clerks on the 6th, and this is usually done about ten days before the prorogation.

RAILROAD IRON.—Bills have been obtained this Session of Parliament for nearly 1100 miles of road, which will require for rails, chairs, carriages and other works, at least 220,000 tons of iron, independent of the iron wanted for roads, for which bills had been previously obtained, and which are now in active preparation, which will require about 70,000 tons; making a total of about 290,000 tons, which will probably be supplied in the next four years. To this must be added what will be required for several very extensive ones which are now in course of survey, and for which bills will be solicited in the next Session of Parliament. When the iron required for railroads in this country is added to what will be required for railroads now in actual progress in the United States, and on the Continent of Europe, we think the iron masters of this country may fairly look forward to a greatly increased demand for their produce during the next few years.

DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.—We learn by this arrival, that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only fifty years of age. His visit to Frankfort was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last. It is said that he had a strong presentiment that he should not return to England—but an impression prevails that his life might have been saved, if better provisional advice could have been procured than that found on the spot. Mr. Rothschild was, emphatically speaking, a self made man—the rise of his fortune was all within the present century. He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father, in the purchase of goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums of money placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war with Spain, in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two young, or and two older than himself, and four sisters. He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means. The whimsical answer was, that whatever number of daughters Mr. Cohen possessed, he could not do better, so far as money and good character went, than to give them all to Nathan Mayer Rothschild. The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London, and perhaps for Europe, which have occurred for some time—his financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent—and may be said to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale have existed in Europe previous to his time—for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort and in Naples—all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own. Besides which, he had agencies established in almost every large city in the old or in the new world, all of which, under his directions, conducted extensive business of various kinds. Nothing therefore was too great or extended, provided the project was a reasonable one, for him to undertake. All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented. Mr. Rothschild, like the rest of his brothers, held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron, but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples, and more recently at Frankfort. The body of Mr. N. M. Rothschild arrived in London on the 4th of August.

LONDON, *Aug.* 6.—The remains of the late Mr. N. M. Rothschild reached London by steamboat on Thursday evening, and were deposited at the house of business in the city, where they will remain till the day of interment. Mrs. Rothschild and the family arrived by the same conveyance. It is understood that the funeral will take place on Sunday next; the day is, however, not definitively fixed, on account of the absence of Mr. N. Rothschild, who had not reached Frankfort when his father died; consequently, he will have to follow the rest of the family to London.

The German name Rothschild is not, as has been stated in some papers, *Anglice* Redchild, but Redshild. The word *child* would be *kind* in German.

There will also, no doubt, be an immense assemblage of persons of the Jewish persuasion, especially those who are not in good circumstances, toward whom the deceased has uniformly shown the greatest benevolence. The amount of the investments of the late Mr. Rothschild in bank stock and other English securities, is stated at £1,500,000 sterling.

LONDON, *Aug.* 3.—Mr. Stevenson, the United States Minister, and Earl Granville, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign office.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 9.—Monday week the 1st of August, was the anniversary of the noblest act of modern times, the voluntary emancipation by the British people of eight hundred thousand Negro Slaves. So far the new system has worked well, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so. We had last week the opportunity of conversing with a gentleman from the Island of Jamaica, who had resided there as a planter for five and twenty years, and who still holds both coffee and sugar estates in the Island, and it gives us great pleasure to state that his opinion was highly favourable to the working of the act. From his account the general conduct of the negro appears to be very good, and the prospects of those who have the good sense to make the best of the new order of things, excellent.

A duel was fought on the 5th, between the Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Dr. Maginn, editor of the Standard Magazine. Mr Berkeley has lately written a historical romance called Berkeley Castle, which was most cuttingly reviewed in Frazer; whereupon Mr. Berkeley was blockhead enough to assault the publisher, Frazer. Dr. Maginn then avowed himself the writer of the review, and a meeting ensued, in which three shots were exchanged without effect. Mr. Frazer, Dr. Maginn's second, then withdrew his principal.

A verdict of one hundred and fifty pounds has been recovered against the Mayor of Truro, for false imprisonment. The plaintiff was arrested and brought before the mayor, just as he was going to bed, on a charge of making a disturbance in the street. His worship refused to hear the case that night, and ordered the plaintiff to be locked up till morning; and this was the false imprisonment for which he had to pay £150.

The Marquis of Clanricarde went up in a balloon with Mr. Green, on the 2d of August, from Vauxhall. They remained up nearly an hour; greatest elevation 12,200 feet. Ballooning is expected to become fashionable, now that a Noble Marquis has gone into it.

Aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales:—

Private Banks	£8,614,132
Joint Stock Banks	3,588,064
	£12,202,196

France.

The trial of forty-five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's Advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organized.

The ministerial papers affirmed that it was the intention of the government to pardon a number of political offenders on the 7th of August.

The King would hold a grand review on the 15th.

The *Messager* states that the question of an armed intervention in Spain, has again been agitated in the Cabinet, but that the opinion of Louis Philippe having prevailed over that of M. Thiers, who is in favour of the measure, the decision has been come to of forming two new legions, each of 5,000 men, in order to carry General Bernueler's corps to 15,000. The *Courier Francais* observes that the decision had been adopted some time back; that the auxiliary corps which the French government intends sending to Spain, will amount to 30,000 men, who will be shortly prepared to cross the Pyrenees, and that the voluntary enlistments in the French regiments have been so abundant, that it has been found necessary to suspend them.

There were rumours in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid were to the 30th July, and from Bayonne to the 3d of August. Gen. Cordova had resigned the command of the Queen's forces, on account of ill health, it is said, and been succeeded by Gen. Saarsfield. Gomez, one of the Carlist Chiefs, had endeavored to possess himself of Oviedo, but had been repulsed by the inhabitants and retreated toward the mountains of Leon. The Carlist Commander-in-Chief, Villareal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubire, and subsequently on the 1st August, defeated by General Berasnelle, losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners. Gen. Espartero was in hot pursuit of Gomez, whose forces are said to be much reduced by desertion.

A serious disturbance is reported to have taken place in Saragossa, ending with the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812.

The election returns from 17 of the provincial colleges were known. They give forty-one deputies, of whom the ministry claim 30.

The difficulties between the Government and the British Legion were arranged, the Government having provided funds for the payment of the arrears due to the Legion.

A proclamation had been issued at Madrid, forbidding more than two persons, armed, to assemble in the streets.

It is rumoured in Toronto that Mr. R. SULLIVAN is to succeed Mr. Chief Justice ROBINSON, as Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42
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